

1988

R8750-5-U
5/18/88

**World
Population
Data
Sheet
of the
Population
Reference
Bureau, Inc.**

*Demographic data and estimates
for the countries and regions
of the world*

PRB

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of staff members of the Center for International Research of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Population Division and the Statistical Office of the United Nations (UN), and the World Bank in the preparation of this year's *Data Sheet*. At PRB, Alexander von Cube gave valuable assistance in data collection, Machiko Yanagishita assisted with computer tasks and quality control, and Stephen Goldstein coordinated many aspects of production.

NOTES

The *Data Sheet* lists all geopolitical entities with populations of 150,000 or more and all members of the UN. These include sovereign states, dependencies, overseas departments, and some territories whose status or boundaries may be undetermined or in dispute. **More developed regions**, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and the USSR. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed**.

World and Regional totals: Regional population totals are independently rounded and include small countries or areas not listed separately. Regional and world rates and percentages are weighted averages of countries for which data are available; regional averages are shown when data or estimates are available for at least 75 percent of the region's population. *World Population Data Sheets* from different years should **not be used as a time series**. Fluctuations in values from year to year often reflect revisions based on new data or estimates rather than actual changes in levels. Additional information on likely trends and consistent time series can be obtained from PRB and are available in UN, World Bank, and U.S. Census Bureau publications.

SOURCES

The rates and figures are primarily compiled from the following sources: United Nations (UN) *Demographic Yearbook*, 1986 (forthcoming) and *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Data Available as of 1 January 1988* (forthcoming) of the UN Statistical Office; *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1984* of the UN Population Division; data files of the Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and long term population projections of the World Bank. Other sources include official country yearbooks, surveys, special studies, and direct communication with demographers and statistical bureaus in the U.S. and abroad. Specific data sources may be obtained from PRB.

For countries with complete registration of births and deaths, rates are those most recently reported. For developed countries, nearly all vital rates refer to 1986 and, for less developed countries, for some point since 1980. Completeness of vital statistics registration is indicated by an infant mortality rate shown to one decimal place.

DEFINITIONS

Mid-1988 Population: Estimates are based on a recent census or on UN, U.S. Census Bureau or official country publications. The effects of refugee populations and large numbers of foreign workers are taken into account to the extent possible.

Crude Birth and Death Rate: Annual number of births and deaths per 1,000 population. These rates, particularly the crude death rate, are affected by a population's age structure. Hence, a developed country with a relatively high proportion of persons over age 65 will often have a higher crude death rate than a less developed country with lower life expectancy at birth and a larger proportion of younger persons in the population.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.

Population "Doubling Time": The number of years until the population will double assuming a *constant* rate of natural increase. Based upon the *unrounded* RNI, this column provides an indication of potential growth associated with a given RNI. It is *not intended* to forecast the actual doubling of any population. Derived from the equation for exponential growth, doubling time can be calculated by dividing the number 70 by the rate of natural increase or the growth rate expressed as a percent.

Population in 2000 and 2020: Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. For developed countries with total fertility rates (TFR) below 2.1 children per woman, projections are official country or PRB projections which assume constant fertility at or near the present level. For countries with TFRs above 2.1, it is assumed that fertility will decrease to about two children per couple at some point in the future. The outlook for fertility decline is based upon many factors such as the current fertility level, the socioeconomic setting, official population policies, and the use and availability of contraceptive methods.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 year per 1,000 births. Rates shown with decimals are completely registered national statistics while those without are estimates from sources cited above.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (roughly ages 15-49). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is considered "replacement" level. At this level, the population will eventually stop growing.

Population Under Age 15/Over Age 64: The percent of the total population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e., in the "dependent" ages, represents the economic burden carried by the population of working age.

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.

Urban Population: Percent of total population in areas termed urban by that country.

Data Availability: This provides an approximate indication of the extent to which data or estimates can be based upon reliable country sources. An "A" indicates a country with both complete vital statistics (births and deaths) and a published national census within 10 years or a continuous population register; countries rated "B" have one of those two sources plus either a census more than 10 years old or a usable national survey or sample registration system within 10 years, or both; "C" indicates that at least a census, a survey, or sample registration system more than 10 years old is available; "D" indicates that little or no reliable demographic information is available and that estimates are often based on fragmentary data and demographic models. There can be considerable variation in the quality of data available within the four broad categories shown.

Contraceptive Use: The percent of currently married or "in-union" women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception. The estimates are generally from national surveys taken from 1974 to 1987, as reported by the UN, *Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1987* (forthcoming), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the Institute for Resource Development-DHS project, survey reports of the World Fertility and Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and individual country reports. "Modern" methods include the pill, IUD, sterilization, and other chemical and barrier methods.

Government View of Current Birth Rate: This population policy indicator presents the officially stated position of country governments on the level of the national birth rate. Most indicators are from the United Nations Population Division, *Global Population Policy Database, 1987*, supplemented by recent reports from individual countries.

Per Capita GNP: Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from the World Bank, except for the USSR, which is for 1985 and is from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook, 1987*.

Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop./ sq. mile	Capital City	Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop./ sq. mile	Capital City	Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop./ sq. mile	Capital City
Afghanistan	250,000	58	Kabul	Grenada	130	641	St. George's	Pakistan	310,400	346	Islamabad
Albania	11,100	284	Tiranë	Guadeloupe	690	493	Basse-Terre	Panama	29,760	78	Panama City
Algeria	919,590	26	Algiers	Guatemala	42,040	206	Guatemala	Papua-New Guinea	178,260	20	Port Moresby
Angola	481,350	17	Luanda	Guinea	94,930	73	Conakry	Paraguay	157,050	28	Asunción
Antigua & Barbuda	170	494	St. John's	Guinea-Bissau	13,950	68	Bissau	Peru	496,220	43	Lima
Argentina	1,068,300	30	Buenos Aires	Guyana	83,000	9	Georgetown	Philippines	115,830	546	Manila
Australia	2,967,900	6	Canberra	Haiti	10,710	588	Port-au-Prince	Poland	120,730	314	Warsaw
Austria	32,370	234	Vienna	Honduras	43,280	111	Tegucigalpa	Portugal	35,550	289	Lisbon
Bahamas	5,380	45	Nassau	Hong Kong	400	14,185	Victoria	Puerto Rico	3,440	978	San Juan
Bahrain	240	2,105	Manama	Hungary	35,920	295	Budapest	Qatar	4,250	98	Doha
Bangladesh	55,600	1,969	Dacca	Iceland	39,770	6	Reykjavik	Reunion	970	575	St. Denis
Barbados	170	1,548	Bridgetown	India	1,269,340	644	New Delhi	Romania	91,700	251	Bucharest
Belgium	11,750	840	Brussels	Indonesia	735,360	241	Jakarta	Rwanda	10,170	694	Kigali
Belize	8,860	19	Belmopan	Iran	636,290	82	Tehran	St. Kitts-Nevis	140	266	Basseterre
Benin	43,480	103	Porto-Novo	Iraq	167,920	105	Baghdad	Saint Lucia	240	572	Castries
Bhutan	18,150	83	Thimphu	Ireland	27,140	131	Dublin	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	150	716	Kingstown
Bolivia	424,160	16	La Paz	Israel	8,020	552	Jerusalem	Sao Tome & Principe	370	316	Sao Tome
Botswana	231,800	5	Gaborone	Italy	116,310	492	Rome	Saudi Arabia	830,000	17	Riyadh
Brazil	3,286,470	44	Brasília	Jamaica	4,240	579	Kingston	Senegal	75,750	92	Dakar
Brunei	2,230	116	Bandar Seri Begawan	Japan	143,750	854	Tokyo	Seychelles	170	404	Victoria
Bulgaria	42,820	210	Sofia	Jordan	37,740	102	Amman	Sierra Leone	27,700	143	Freetown
Burkina Faso	105,870	80	Ouagadougou	Kampuchea	69,900	96	Phnom Penh	Singapore	220	11,789	Singapore City
Burma	261,220	157	Rangoon	Kenya	224,960	104	Nairobi	Solomon Islands	10,980	28	Honiara
Burundi	10,750	480	Bujumbura	Korea, North	46,540	471	Pyongyang	Somalia	246,200	32	Mogadishu
Cameroon	183,570	57	Yaoundé	Korea, South	38,020	1,121	Seoul	South Africa	471,440	74	Pretoria
Canada	3,851,790	7	Ottawa	Kuwait	6,880	285	Kuwait	Spain	194,900	200	Madrid
Cape Verde	1,560	224	Cidade de Praia	Laos	91,430	42	Vientiane	Sri Lanka	25,330	657	Colombo
Central African Rep.	240,530	12	Bangui	Lebanon	4,020	831	Beirut	Sudan	967,490	25	Khartoum
Chad	495,750	10	Ndjaména	Lesotho	11,720	140	Maseru	Suriname	63,040	6	Paramaribo
Chile	292,260	43	Santiago	Liberia	43,000	57	Monrovia	Swaziland	6,700	106	Mbabane
China	3,705,390	293	Beijing	Libya	679,360	6	Tripoli	Sweden	173,730	49	Stockholm
Colombia	439,730	70	Bogotá	Luxembourg	990	376	Luxembourg	Switzerland	15,940	413	Berne
Comoros	690	618	Moroni	Macao	10	55,167	Macao	Syria	71,500	159	Damascus
Congo	132,050	16	Brazzaville	Madagascar	226,660	48	Antananarivo	Taiwan	13,890	1,422	Taipei
Costa Rica	19,580	148	San José	Malawi	45,750	168	Lilongwe	Tanzania	364,900	67	Dar-es-Salaam
Côte d'Ivoire	124,500	90	Abidjan	Malaysia	127,320	133	Kuala Lumpur	Thailand	198,460	276	Bangkok
Cuba	42,800	242	Havana	Maldives	120	1,753	Malé	Togo	21,930	152	Lomé
Cyprus	3,570	192	Nicosia	Mali	478,760	18	Bamako	Trinidad & Tobago	1,980	646	Port-of-Spain
Czechoslovakia	49,370	317	Prague	Malta	120	2,833	Valletta	Tunisia	63,170	122	Tunis
Denmark	16,630	309	Copenhagen	Martinique	420	777	Fort-de-France	Turkey	301,380	175	Ankara
Djibouti	8,490	38	Djibouti	Mauritania	397,950	5	Nouakchott	Uganda	91,140	180	Kampala
Dominica	290	338	Roseau	Mauritius	790	1,392	Port Louis	United Arab Emirates	32,280	46	Abu Dhabi
Dominican Republic	18,810	365	Santo Domingo	Mexico	761,600	110	Mexico City	United Kingdom	94,530	604	London
Ecuador	109,480	93	Quito	Mongolia	604,250	3	Ulan Bator	United States	3,615,100	68	Washington, D.C.
Egypt	386,660	138	Cairo	Morocco	172,410	145	Rabat	Uruguay	68,040	44	Montevideo
El Salvador	8,260	652	San Salvador	Mozambique	309,490	49	Maputo	USSR	8,649,500	33	Moscow
Equatorial Guinea	10,830	32	Malabo	Namibia	318,260	5	Windhoek	Vanuatu	5,700	27	Port-Vila
Ethiopia	471,780	102	Addis Ababa	Nepal	54,360	336	Kathmandu	Venezuela	352,140	53	Caracas
Fiji	7,050	105	Suva	Netherlands	14,410	1,024	Amsterdam	Vietnam	127,240	512	Hanoi
Finland	130,130	38	Helsinki	Netherlands Antilles	300	607	Willemstad	Western Sahara	103,000	2	n.a.
France	211,210	264	Paris	New Caledonia	7,360	21	Nouméa	Western Samoa	1,100	153	Apia
French Polynesia	1,540	124	Papeete	New Zealand	103,740	32	Wellington	Yemen, North	75,290	89	Sana'a
Gabon	103,350	12	Libreville	Nicaragua	50,190	72	Managua	Yemen, South	128,560	19	Aden
Gambia	4,360	179	Banjul	Niger	489,190	15	Niamey	Yugoslavia	98,760	239	Belgrade
Germany, East	41,830	397	East Berlin	Nigeria	356,670	314	Lagos	Zaire	905,560	37	Kinshasa
Germany, West	95,980	638	Bonn	Norway	125,180	34	Oslo	Zambia	290,580	26	Lusaka
Ghana	92,100	156	Accra	Oman	82,030	17	Muscat	Zimbabwe	150,800	65	Harare
Greece	50,940	198	Athens	Pacific Islands	690	233	n.a.				

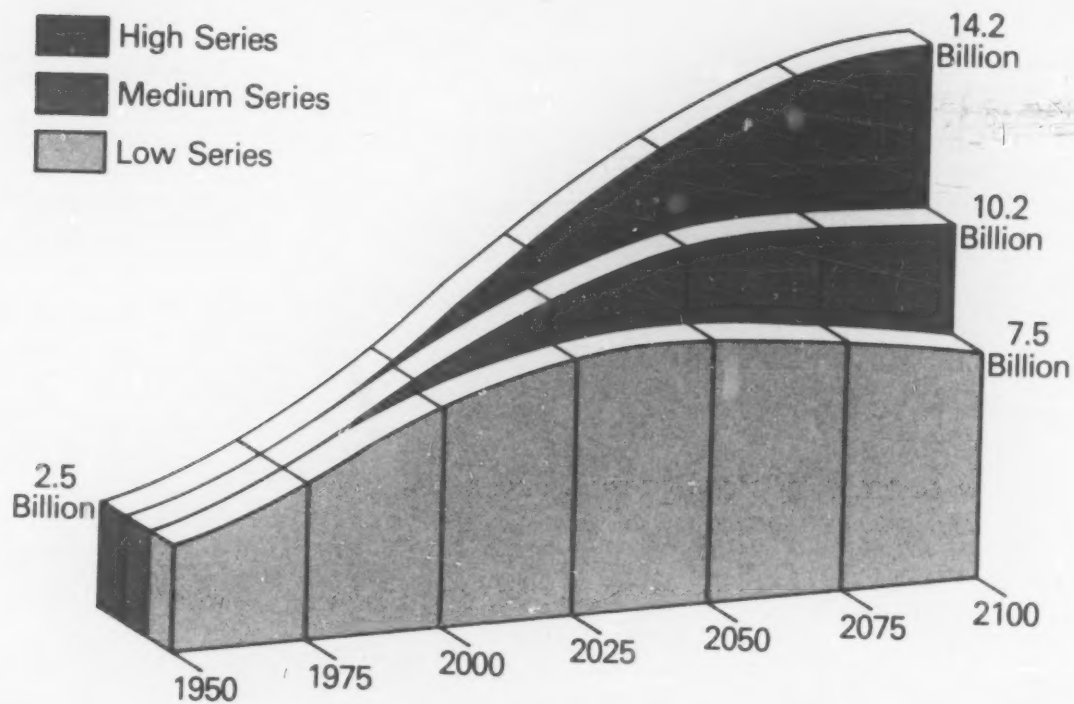
Notes: 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometers. Capitals shown above are the most frequently cited; several countries designate multiple capitals for administrative or legislative reasons.

World Population Data Sheet

Region or Country	Population Estimate mid-1988 (millions)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Population "Doubling Time" in Years (at current rate)	Population Projected to 2000 (millions)	Population Projected to 2020 (millions)	Infant Mortality Rate*	Total Fertility Rate*	%Population Under Age 15	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Urban Population (%)	Data Availability Code	Contraceptive Use (%)	Govt. View of Fertility Level (H = too high, S = satisfactory, L = too low)	Per Capita GNP, 1988 (US\$)
WORLD	5,128	28	10	1.7	40	6,178	8,053	77	3.6	33/6	63	45	53/46			\$ 3,010
MORE DEVELOPED	1,198	15	9	0.6	120	1,266	1,337	15	1.9	22/11	73	73	70/54			10,700
LESS DEVELOPED	3,931	31	10	2.1	33	4,911	6,716	86	4.1	37/4	60	37	49/44			640
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	2,844	35	12	2.4	29	3,699	5,312	96	4.8	40/4	57	35	37/30			780
AFRICA	623	44	15	2.9	24	886	1,497	110	6.3	45/3	52	30	-/-			620
NORTHERN AFRICA	138	39	11	2.8	25	187	279	92	5.6	42/4	58	41	27/24			1,000
Algeria	24.2	42	10	3.2	22	33.7	49.4	81	6.4	46/4	61	43	C -/-	H		2,570
Egypt	53.3	38	9	2.8	24	71.2	103.0	93	5.3	40/4	59	45	B 30/29	H		760
Libya	4.0	39	8	3.1	22	5.6	8.4	74	5.6	45/3	65	76	C -/-	S		-
Morocco	25.0	36	10	2.6	27	33.3	48.5	90	4.9	42/4	61	43	B 36/29	H		590
Sudan	24.0	45	16	2.8	24	33.4	55.6	112	6.5	45/3	49	20	C 5/4	S		320
Tunisia	7.7	31	9	2.2	31	9.9	13.6	71	4.4	40/4	63	53	B 41/34	H		1,140
Western Sahara	0.2	49	23	2.5	28	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	D -/-	-		-
WESTERN AFRICA	194	47	18	2.9	24	279	479	125	6.5	45/2	47	28	6/2			530
Benin	4.5	51	20	3.0	23	7.1	14.2	115	7.0	49/5	45	39	B 9/1	H		270
Burkina Faso	8.5	48	19	2.8	24	11.8	20.6	145	6.5	44/3	46	8	C -/-	S		150
Cape Verde	0.3	35	8	2.6	26	0.5	0.7	77	4.7	46/5	60	27	B -/-	S		460
Côte d'Ivoire	11.2	46	15	3.1	22	17.3	32.1	105	6.7	46/3	52	43	C 3/1	S		740
Gambia	0.8	49	28	2.1	34	1.1	1.8	169	6.4	44/4	36	21	C -/-	H		230
Ghana	14.4	42	11	3.1	22	20.5	33.9	72	5.8	44/3	58	31	B 10/6	H		390
Guinea	6.9	47	23	2.4	29	9.2	14.4	153	6.2	43/3	41	22	C -/-	H		-
Guinea-Bissau	0.9	44	20	2.4	29	1.2	1.8	132	5.9	44/3	45	27	C -/-	S		170
Liberia	2.5	48	16	3.1	22	3.6	6.2	127	6.8	47/3	50	42	B 7/6	H		450
Mali	8.7	50	22	2.9	24	12.3	21.1	175	6.7	46/3	43	18	C 5/1	S		170
Mauritania	2.1	50	20	3.0	23	3.0	5.2	132	6.9	46/3	45	35	C 1/0	S		440
Niger	7.2	51	22	2.9	24	10.6	18.9	141	7.1	47/3	44	16	C -/-	H		260
Nigeria	111.9	46	17	2.9	24	160.9	273.6	122	6.6	45/2	47	28	C 5/1	H		640
Senegal	7.0	46	20	2.6	26	9.8	16.3	137	6.5	44/3	44	36	C 12/3	H		420
Sierra Leone	4.0	47	29	1.8	38	5.4	8.9	175	6.2	43/3	35	28	C -/-	H		310
Togo	3.3	47	14	3.3	21	4.9	8.9	117	6.6	45/3	54	22	C -/-	H		250
EASTERN AFRICA	186	48	15	3.3	21	278	512	109	7.0	47/3	51	17	-/-			220
Burundi	5.2	47	18	2.9	24	7.3	12.4	119	6.6	45/3	48	5	B 9/1	H		240
Comoros	0.4	47	14	3.4	21	0.7	1.3	96	7.0	47/4	55	23	C -/-	H		280
Djibouti	0.3	43	18	2.5	28	0.4	0.7	132	6.8	46/3	47	74	C -/-	S		-
Ethiopia	48.3	46	15	3.0	23	71.1	127.6	118	7.0	46/3	50	10	C -/-	H		120
Kenya	23.3	54	13	4.1	17	38.3	79.2	76	8.0	51/2	54	19	B 17/10	H		300
Madagascar	10.9	44	16	2.8	25	15.6	25.8	63	6.1	44/3	51	22	C -/-	H		230
Malawi	7.7	53	21	3.2	21	11.4	21.1	157	7.0	47/3	46	12	C -/-	H		160
Mauritius	1.1	19	7	1.2	58	1.3	1.6	27	2.3	31/5	68	42	A 75/45	H		1,200
Mozambique	15.1	45	19	2.6	27	21.1	34.2	147	6.1	45/3	46	19	C -/-	S		210
Reunion	0.6	24	6	1.8	38	0.7	0.8	12	2.7	33/5	70	60	B -/-	-		3,940
Rwanda	7.1	53	16	3.7	19	11.2	21.8	122	8.5	48/2	49	6	C 11/2	H		290
Seychelles	0.1	26	8	1.9	37	0.1	0.1	17.4	3.3	36/6	70	37	B -/-	H		-
Somalia	8.0	48	17	3.1	23	10.4	18.6	147	7.4	45/3	41	34	C -/-	S		280
Tanzania	24.3	50	15	3.6	19	36.6	68.6	111	7.1	48/3	52	18	C -/-	H		240
Uganda	16.4	50	16	3.4	20	24.7	46.4	108	7.0	48/3	50	10	C -/-	H		-
Zambia	7.5	50	13	3.7	19	11.6	22.0	87	7.0	47/3	55	43	C -/-	H		300
Zimbabwe	9.7	47	12	3.5	20	15.1	29.4	76	6.5	48/3	57	24	B 38/27	H		620
MIDDLE AFRICA	64	44	17	2.7	25	89	152	118	6.0	44/3	49	34	-/-			440
Angola	8.2	47	21	2.6	27	11.5	19.1	143	6.4	45/3	43	25	C -/-	S		-
Cameroon	10.5	43	16	2.6	26	14.5	23.5	126	5.9	43/4	50	42	C 2/0	H		910
Central African Republic	2.8	44	19	2.5	28	3.8	5.9	148	5.9	43/4	45	35	C -/-	H		290
Chad	4.8	43	23	2.0	35	6.3	9.5	143	5.3	42/4	39	27	D -/-	S		-
Congo	2.2	47	13	3.4	21	3.2	5.9	112	6.8	45/3	55	48	C -/-	L		1,040
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	38	20	1.9	37	0.4	0.7	130	5.6	40/5	45	60	C -/-	L		-
Gabon	1.3	34	18	1.6	44	1.6	2.2	112	4.5	35/6	49	41	D -/-	L		3,020
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	36	9	2.7	25	0.2	0.3	61.7	5.4	46/5	65	35	A -/-	S		340
Zaire	33.3	45	15	3.0	23	47.9	84.7	103	6.1	46/3	51	34	C -/-	H		160
SOUTHERN AFRICA	40	34	10	2.3	30	53	76	72	4.5	39/4	59	53	45/42			1,620
Botswana	1.3	48	14	3.4	20	1.8	3.3	67	6.7	48/4	58	22	B 28/19	H		840
Lesotho	1.6	41	16	2.6	27	2.3	3.6	106	5.8	42/4	50	17	C 5/2	H		410
Namibia	1.7	45	17	2.8	24	2.4	4.1	111	6.1	44/5	49	51	C -/-	-		1,020
South Africa	35.1	32	10	2.3	31	45.3	63.5	66	4.2	38/4	60	56	C 48/45	H		1,800
Swaziland	0.7	47	17	3.1	23	1.0	1.9	124	6.5	46/3	50	26	C -/-	H		600
ASIA	2,995	28	10	1.8	38	3,611	4,629	82	3.6	35/5	61	36	53/48			1,020
WESTERN ASIA (Excl. China)	1,908	32	11	2.1	33	2,399	3,225	96	4.3	38/4	58	33	39/32			1,480
WESTERN ASIA	124	37	9	2.8	25	169	257	89	5.5	41/4	62	57	42/20			2,750
Bahrain	0.5	32	5	2.8	25	0.8	1.1	32	4.6	32/2	67	81	C -/-	S		8,530
Cyprus	0.7	20	8	1.1	62	0.8	0.9	12	2.4	25/11	75	62	B -/-	L		4,360
Gaza	0.6	48	7	4.1	17	0.8	1.4	58	7.3	49/2	64	-	C -/-	-		-
Iraq	17.6	45	10	3.5	20	26.5	43.8	86	7.1	48/3	62	68	C 14/12	L		-
Israel	4.4	23	7	1.6	42	5.4	6.2	11.2	3.1	32/9	75	89	A -/-	L		6,210
Jordan	3.8	42	6	3.6	19	5.7	9.6	56	6.6	46/3	69	59	C 26/21	S		1,540
Kuwait	2.0	32	3	2.9	24	2.7	4.0	18.4	5.0	37/1	72	80	A -/-	L		13,890
Lebanon	3.3	28	7	2.0	34	4.1	5.8	51	3.9	42/5	67	80	D 53/18	S		-
Oman	1.4	47	14	3.3	21	2.0	3.2	117	7.1	44/3	52	9	D -/-	S		4,990
Qatar	0.4	30	2	2.7	25	0.5	0.8	42	5.0	34/1	69	86	C -/-	S		12,520
Saudi Arabia	14.2	42	9	3.3	21	21.7	35.9	85	7.1	45/3	61	72	D -/-	S		6,930
Syria	11.3	47	9	3.8	18	17.2	28.0	59	7.2	49/4	64	49	B 20/15	S		1,560
Turkey	52.9	31	9	2.2	32	65.9	87.5	95	4.1	36/4	63	53	B 62/27	H		1,110
United Arab Emirates	1.5	30	4	2.6	27	1.9	2.6	38	5.9	30/1	68	81	C -/-	S		14,410
Yemen, North	6.7	55	22	3.3	21	10.0	19.5	175	8.5	47/3	45	15	B 1/1	H		550
Yemen, South	2.4	48	15	3.3	21	3.6	6.3	116	7.2	48/3	51	40	C -/-	H		480
SOUTHERN ASIA	1,137	35	13	2.2	31	1,448	1,987	111	4.8	39/4	54	25	35/28			270
Afghanistan	14.5	48	24	2.4	29	24.5	39.1	183	6.7	46/4	39	15	D 2/2	H		-
Bangladesh	109.5	43	17	2.7	26	145.8	206.0	135	5.8	46/3	50	16	B 25/18	H		160
Bhutan	1.5	38	18	2.0	34	1.9	2.7	139	5.5	40/3	46	5	C -/-	S		160
India	816.8	33	13	2.0	35	1,013.3	1,308.8	104	4.3	38/4	54	25	B 40/32	H		270
Iran	51.9	45	13	3.2	21	73.9	130.6	113	6.3	44/3	57	51	C -/-	S		-
Maldives	0.2	47	10	3.7	19	0.3	0.6	83	7.0	45/2	60	26	B -/-	S		310
Nepal	18.3	42	17	2.5	28	23.8	33.1	112	6.1	41/3	52	7	B 15/15	H		160
Pakistan	107.4	43	15	2.9	24	145.3	242.2	121	6.6	43/4	54	28	B 8/7	H		350
Sri Lanka	16.6	24	6	1.8	38	19.4	24.2	30.5	2.8	35/4	70					

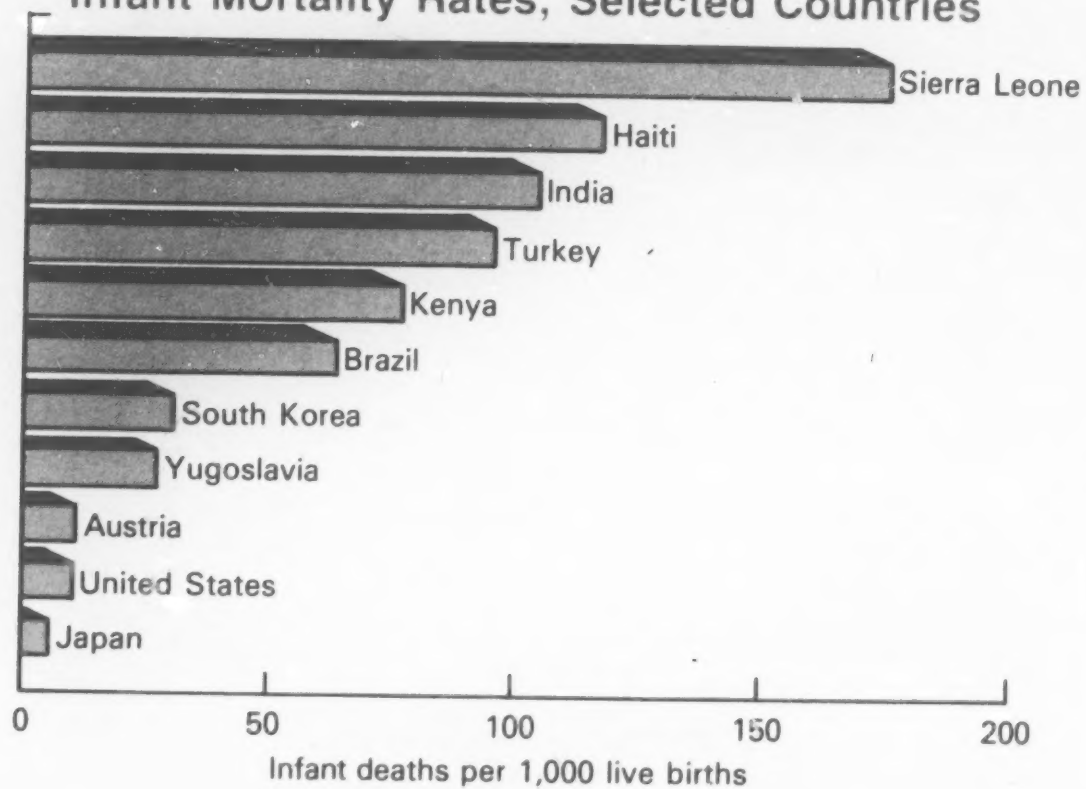
world population: sharp contrasts, divergent paths

World Population Growth, 1950-2100
Three Scenarios



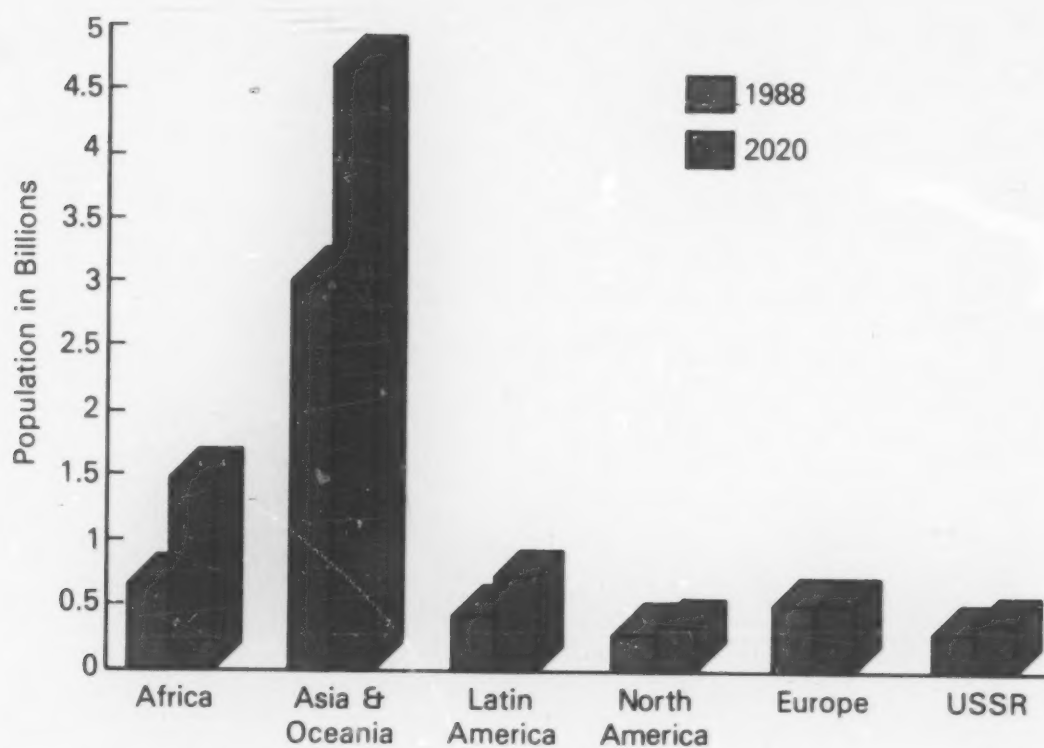
Long term projections of world population result in differing scenarios, largely dependent upon what is assumed about the future course of the birth rate. In the United Nations projections shown above, the middle series assumes that world fertility will decline to a total fertility rate of about two children per woman by 2035 with a resultant world population of 10.2 billion, exactly twice that of today. The lower series assumes the "two child family" average would be reached by 2010 and the higher, 2065. These projections result in "ultimate" world populations of 7.5 and 14.2 billion, respectively.

Infant Mortality Rates, Selected Countries



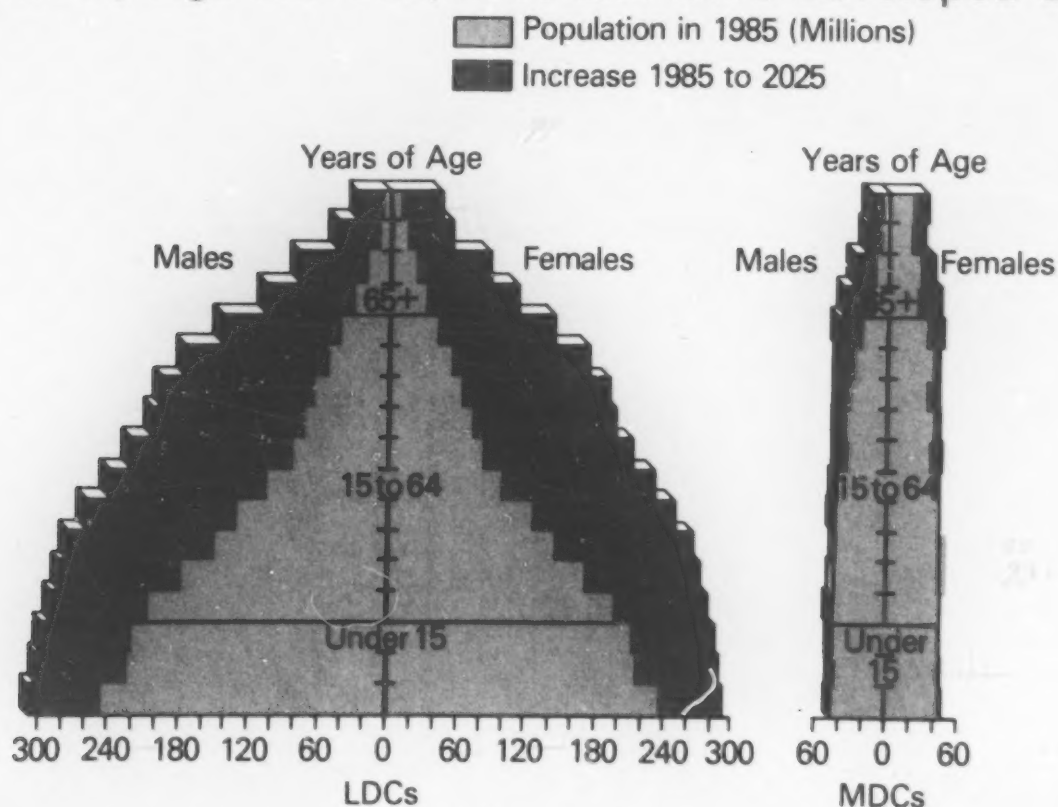
Because the survival chances of a newborn baby are extremely sensitive to factors such as nutrition, sanitation, and prenatal care, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is often used as an indicator of health conditions in a population. The average world IMR is 15 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in MDCs and 86 in LDCs. The range between individual countries is sobering, from nearly 200 in Afghanistan, to 5 in Japan.

World Population by Region



The world's 5.1 billion inhabitants are unevenly distributed over the earth's surface. Differing growth rates will cause this regional distribution to shift somewhat by 2020 when the earth will hold a projected 8.1 billion. Africa, which now accounts for about 12 percent of world population, should raise its share to nearly 20 percent by 2020. Over the same period, the MDCs will likely see their proportion fall from about one in four today to about one in six.

Population by Age and Sex, Less and More Developed Countries



The less developed countries (LDCs) have a much younger age profile than the more developed (MDCs). At present, about 37 percent of their population is below age 15, compared to 23 percent in the MDCs. This profile often translates into ever larger numbers of births each year, even with constant or declining fertility. And, in the MDCs, the proportion in the age groups 65 and over is almost three times that of LDCs and could be approaching one in five by 2025.

The Population Reference Bureau is a private, nonprofit educational organization, founded in 1929. PRB members receive more than 25 informative publications each year: four annual POPULATION BULLETINS written by recognized authorities; the lively monthly news magazine POPULATION TODAY; the annually updated WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET and UNITED STATES POPULATION DATA SHEET wall charts; the quarterly population education newsletter INTERCHANGE, accompanied twice a year by a self-contained student reading; and POPULATION TRENDS AND PUBLIC POLICY reports on the policy implications of current demographic trends, as they appear.

PRB also publishes the POPULATION HANDBOOK, a handy reference to the basics of demography, in a standard edition (revised and updated in 1985), and international editions in English and other languages, and other special publications.

PRB's Information Resource Center responds to population-related inquiries by mail, telephone, or in-person visit. PRB's consulting service, Decision Demographics, offers personalized, in-depth data and analyses for individual clients seeking professional interpretation of population trends.

Members of the Population Reference Bureau support an organization that is dedicated to the objective analysis and reporting of one of the world's most compelling concerns.

ISSN: 0085-8315

For information on PRB membership or publications, please call or write:



Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

777 14th Street, NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 639-8040